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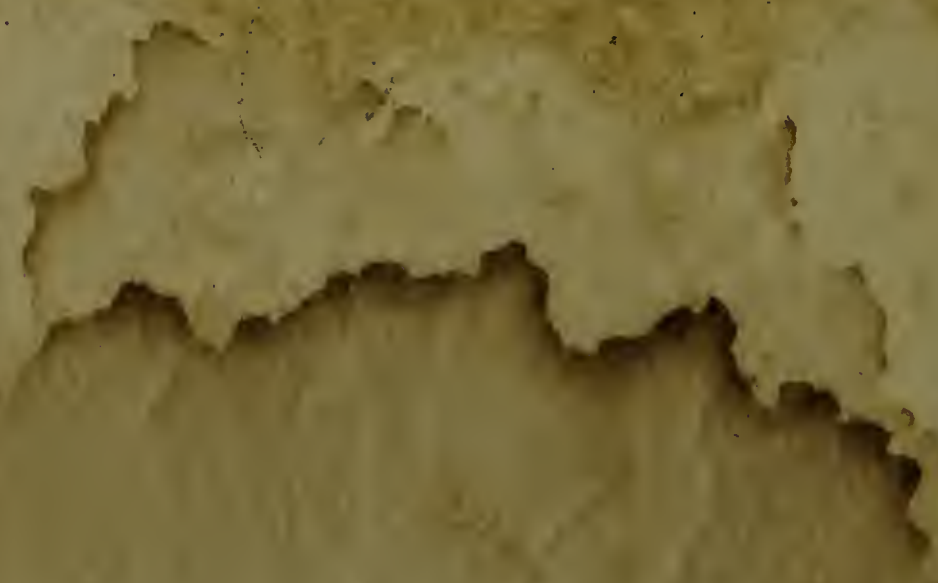
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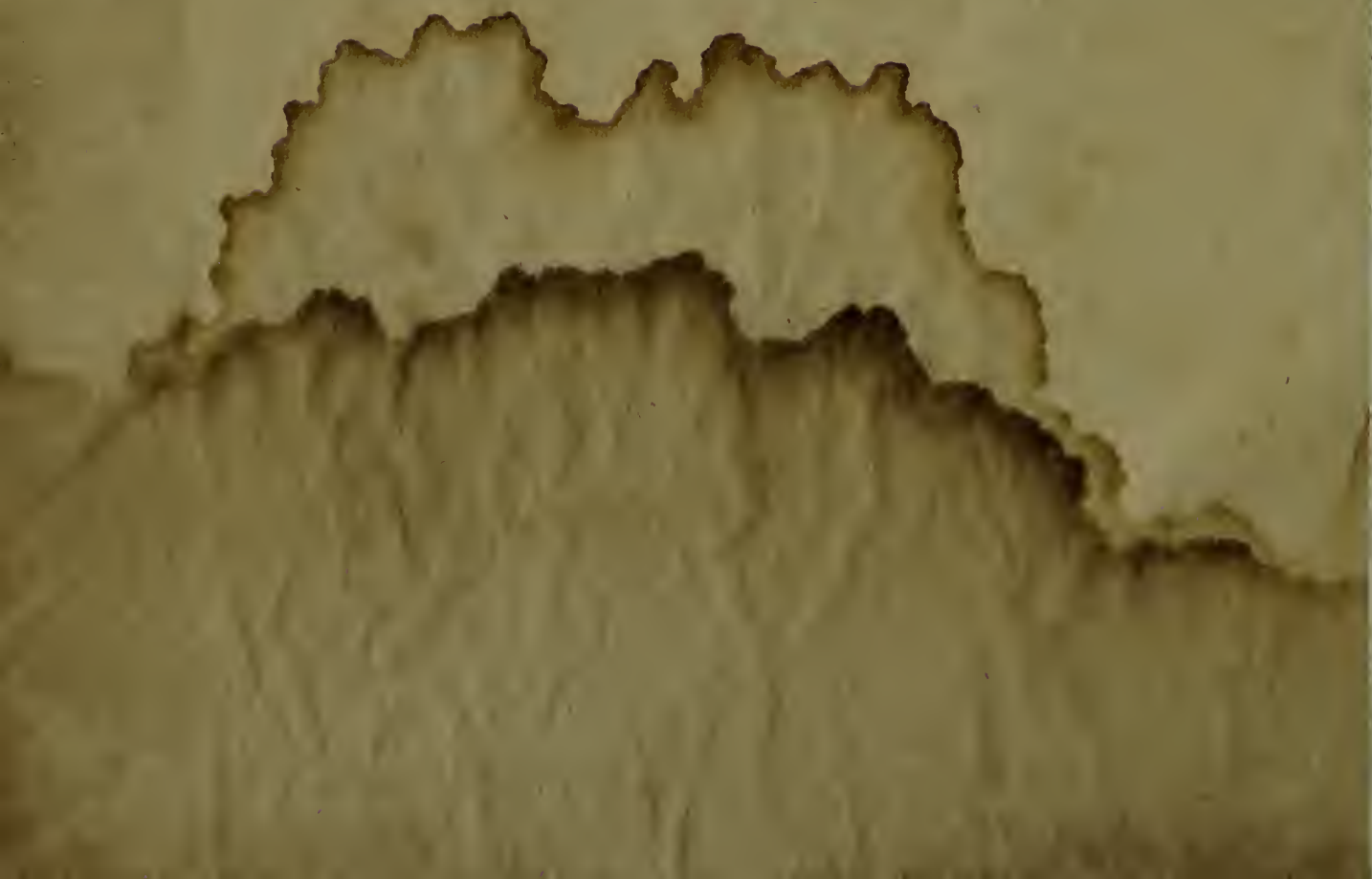
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THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE OF THE MISSIONS,

WHICH ARE CARRIED ON BOTH AT
HOME AND ABROAD

BY THE
SOCIETY LATE IN CONNEXION WITH THE

Rev. JOHN WESLEY;

ADDRESSED IN PARTICULAR TO THOSE
GENEROUS SUBSCRIBERS WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THEIR
SUPPORT.

AND TO THE
BENEVOLENT PUBLIC AT LARGE,



LONDON:

Printed at the Conference-Office, City-Road; GEO. STORY, Agent.

1808.

ANNUAL REPORT

STATE OF NEW YORK

1808

JOHN W. WHELAN

1808

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*TO THE GENEROUS SUBSCRIBERS WHO HAVE  
CONTRIBUTED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE  
MISSIONS CARRIED ON BY THE METHODIST  
CONFERENCE, AND TO THE BENEVOLENT  
PUBLIC AT LARGE.*

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Beloved Brethren, and respected Friends.

THE claims which your generosity has upon our gratitude, combine with the genuine feelings of our hearts, to induce us again to lay before you a true Statement of those Missions both at home and abroad, which your benevolence has enabled us to support; that by surveying the happy effects which have resulted from your unwearied liberality, you may be encouraged still to persevere therein.

Numerous and formidable have been the obstacles which we have had to encounter, but through the powerful assistance which God has been pleased to afford, we have been enabled, in a certain degree, to surmount them all. In Ireland, the shades of superstition have, in some measure, retired before the light which the glorious Gospel has imparted, and numbers have been induced to seek in Jesus Christ for that salvation, which they had been instructed to believe might be purchased with gold and silver, or obtained through relics and the intercession of the saints. Among the Planters, in some of the Islands in the Torrid Zone, we have seen many who have outlived their animosity towards the Gospel, and their apprehensions of its having a pernicious influence on their slaves; and who have cherished those Missionaries whom they once thought it their interest and their duty to persecute. The slaves, in the mean while, though still as to their bodies the property of their earthly masters, have listened to that voice which proclaims "liberty to the captive," and have found freedom from the dominion of sin through the redemption which is in Jesus Christ.

We are concerned, however, to state, that among the Missionaries who have embarked for these foreign lands, many have fallen

victims from time to time to the violence of the climate in which they have been called to labour, and to the excess of those fatigues which were inseparable from their stations. Some of these in a secondary sense may be ranked among those who have become martyrs for the cause of Jesus Christ. Yet so far has God been mindful of his own cause, that others have been raised up to supply their places. And on the whole, the Work has amply rewarded your generous exertions; but its future prosperity, under the Divine blessing, and so far as means can operate, depends, in a great degree, on the assistance, which God, we trust, will enable you to render it, and which we shall continue to solicit in his Name.

That those who solicit, and those who bestow, are alike stewards in the sight of God, will, without doubt be admitted by you to whom we now appeal, as well as by ourselves; and we are equally assured that even a cup of water, when given with a pious design, shall, in no wise, lose its reward. Benevolence when directed to promote the interests of Christianity is a noble root, which, putting forth its branches here, shall flourish with unfading lustre, and bear fruit in eternity. And we can scarcely cherish an idea more pleasing, than that of meeting those in the realms of bliss, whom we have been made instrumental, in the hand of God, of snatching from ignorance, vice, and perdition.

But you will expect from us some Account of the State of each particular Mission. And we shall begin with that of those in the West-India Islands, where the many thousands, who, we have reason to believe, have been savingly converted to God, demand our gratitude to the Author of every blessing, and the tens of thousands who hear the gospel with seriousness, and bid fair, through the grace of God, to embrace it in their hearts, forbid our hesitating concerning the line of conduct which we ought to pursue.

I. ANTIGUA.

Amidst the various occurrences which have marked the Providence of God opening a way for the spread of the everlasting Gospel, it has in no instance of a modern kind been rendered more conspicuous than in the introduction of the blessed principles of that Gospel into the West-India Islands, and in none of these more particularly so than in Antigua. The sacred light, which, accompanied with Divine power, began to diffuse itself through Great Britain about the middle of the last century, excited the attention of many, who, prior to that time, had contented themselves with the form of godliness, but were regardless of its power.

power. Several of these no sooner heard the plan of salvation proposed, than they cordially embraced its salutary doctrines, and, through the efficacy of Divine Grace, found redemption in the blood of Jesus, even the forgiveness of their sins. Among these was Nathaniel Gilbert, Esq. who, though a resident of Antigua, had paid a visit to his friends in England. In the course of this visit he had heard the glad tidings of salvation, and felt the powers of the world to come. The sacred flame which warmed his heart, was soon carried by him to the Island, at a time when the inhabitants were sitting in the valley of the shadow of death. He returned thither in the year 1760, and began to communicate to others an account of the amazing change which God had wrought in his soul.

His first efforts to propagate the Gospel were confined to his own house; where, every Lord's-day, he collected a few who were seriously disposed, to whom he delivered warm exhortations, from the fulness of his heart, and in behalf of whom he earnestly addressed the throne of grace for those blessings which had made him wise unto salvation. Mr. Gilbert was at this time Speaker of the House of Assembly; so that the authority which was connected with his office protected him from the insults of those whose minds were enmity against God. He had not long continued in these practices, before he felt a powerful conviction that it was his duty to bear a more public testimony for Christ. He accordingly began publicly to preach the Gospel to the slaves; and his labours were blessed in a peculiar manner. Under circumstances so singular, his station could no longer afford him protection from insult, or keep the tongue of slander within the bounds of decorum. He nevertheless continued to persevere amidst the various indignities to which he was exposed; and, without deriving the least assistance from any other human being, had the happiness to perceive about two hundred souls given as seals to his ministry, and as proofs of the Divine approbation. These he formed into a society, and continued to watch over with paternal solicitude, endeavouring to augment their numbers, and to encourage them to persevere in the way to the kingdom of God. But who can comprehend the mysterious dispensations of Providence? In the midst of his career of usefulness he was called from his labours to his reward, and his disconsolate flock, like sheep without a shepherd, were left to wander in the desert, without any one to set them an example, to reprove their wanderings, to console them in their conflicts, to cherish the infant work of grace in their hearts, or to become their guide.

From this period nearly twenty years elapsed before any one succeeded

succeeded him in his usefulness and pious designs. At length Mr. John Baxter, then a Leader and Local Preacher in the Methodist Connexion, embarked from Chatham, for Antigua, to labour in his Majesty's Yard, at English Harbour. Animated with the same sacred flame which had influenced Mr. Gilbert, he also began to preach, during the leisure hours which business afforded, and God was pleased to bless his labours in an extraordinary manner. The few, who had survived the ravages of death, and had preserved their faithfulness amidst prevailing iniquity, soon flocked to the standard which he had erected. In the space of five years, during which time he laboured alone, he had collected together into Society about one thousand members, who, though exposed to torrents of persecution, continued to adhere to their profession. Unhappily however, the extreme tenderness, patience, and charity of Mr. Baxter, suffered a laxity of discipline to take place by insensible degrees, so that many were admitted as members, whose conduct, it was afterwards found, would not justify the appellation; and who, for that reason, should have been kept at a greater distance for a season, till their actions and manner of life had undergone a more rigorous examination.

When other Missionaries arrived in the year 1786, these evils were visible, which his charity had covered, and it was found necessary to discard many as unworthy of the profession which they made. This made a considerable reduction in the Society. But it rescued the Gospel from disgrace, induced those that remained, to walk with greater circumspection, and ultimately proved beneficial to the cause of God throughout the Island. From the above period to the present, the work of God has put on a more permanent appearance. It has indeed been subjected to those tides of variation which are inseparable from this fluctuating state of things. But, amidst these changes, it has in general been more or less upon the advance; so that while the branches seem to have been occasionally blasted, the tree has been taking deeper root: and we trust that, at present, it is too firmly established under the grace of God, for common storms to shake.

But whatever diligence and exertions may have been shewn by any of the subsequent Missionaries, it is to Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Baxter, under the grace of God, that the Island of Antigua is indebted for the early introduction of the Gospel. And though in the days of the latter some irregularities crept in, and were permitted to continue for a season, yet considering the barbarous condition of the slaves, among whom the work was chiefly wrought, we have greater reason to stand amazed at the reform-
ation

ation which was accomplished, than to be astonished that it was not more complete and universal.

During the year that has elapsed, since our last Annual Report was made, nothing of any distinguishing moment has occurred. The ravages of death have conducted many to their final abodes, who have left behind them a pleasing testimony of their acceptance with God ; and, through the powerful influence of Divine Grace, others have been called from spiritual death to spiritual life, and continue to witness a good confession before men. The number of Whites in our Society, according to the last return, were 20 ;—the number of Coloured People and Blacks were 2,809.

In addition to these, such is the spirit of hearing which prevails in Antigua, that on the most probable estimate which can be made, not less than 20,000 now attend the preaching of the Gospel. Many of these, we have cause to believe, have been awakened to a concern for their immortal interests, and have been induced to seek salvation through Jesus Christ. The reasons which now keep them from a closer union with us, may be removed in succeeding years, when their present convictions, continuing to operate, may produce a more evident change in their spirit and conduct, and cause them readily to embrace the advantages resulting from Christian fellowship. But even on a supposition that all these have heard in vain, yet those who are in immediate connexion with us furnish conspicuous monuments of Divine Grace, and afford evidences of God's willingness to save the outcasts of men. The conduct of these, which is especially under the inspection of the Missionaries, affords more convincing proofs of their conversion to God, than vague probability can supply. In most of them have been discovered marks of sincerity, and in many, the most unequivocal appearances of Divine Grace. So that, on the whole, when we survey their numbers, and the changes which have been wrought in them, and in those multitudes who have departed this life in a joyful hope of the immediate enjoyment of God in a separate state, and of a glorious resurrection to eternal felicity, we cannot but conclude, "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."

II. ST. CHRISTOPHER'S.

Scarcely had the Gospel taken root in Antigua under the pious labours of Mr. John Baxter, when the present General Superintendent of the Missions, with the Preachers who accompanied him, found means to introduce the sacred fount of salvation
 2 through

through Jesus Christ into this Island. They landed on its shores in the beginning of the year 1787, and immediately communicated their intentions to the inhabitants. On opening their mission they were received with the most flattering tokens of approbation, and the seed that was sown at this early period soon manifested itself in the fruit which it produced. Many, awakened to a sensibility of their lost condition, were induced to seek for mercy; and both their language and behaviour soon afforded unequivocal proofs that they had found it to the joy of their hearts.

Nor did these appearances delude the expectations of those who laboured in the vineyard of their Lord. A small Society was almost immediately formed, which gradually increased, till the little one became a thousand in the most literal sense of the expression, and till multitudes who had lived without hope and without God in the world, fought after salvation, and found the blessing which their souls desired. Neither did the religion of these early converts consist any more in momentary impulses than in mere professions. Vital godliness, on the contrary, sunk deeply into their hearts, and enabled them, from an experimental knowledge of what God had done for their souls, to express, in broken accents, those exalted ideas, which their ignorance of theory would otherwise have forbidden them to communicate. Much allowance ought to be made for the condition in which the slaves are placed. Those who are employed on the Plantations, have very scanty and confused ideas of almost every thing, and feel the utmost difficulty in expressing themselves with perspicuity on the most common occasions of life. The testimony, therefore, which these bear for Christ, must rather be sought for in their lives and actions, than in the language which they use. On the contrary, in the towns, particularly in Basseterre, the clearness of their ideas, and the precision of their simple words, are not inferior to those which many Societies in Great Britain would convey. Among those of this latter description, God has been pleased to raise up several pious individuals, who, by leading Classes and exhorting their Brethren to flee from the wrath to come, have rendered the Missionaries the most essential service. These are admirably adapted for the stations which they fill, both by their piety and talents, and by that warmth and energy through which they impress the truths which they deliver.

From the time when the Gospel was first introduced into this Island to the present, the Missionaries who have laboured among the inhabitants have experienced an almost uninterrupted tide of prosperity, and God has been pleased to bless their labours with

with most abundant success. Disturbances indeed from the lawless rabble have occasionally occurred; but annoyances of this kind, when unsupported by power, only live their moment, and expire. Thus far the laws of the Island have afforded protection to those who have espoused the cause of God; and we are happy to add, that such has been the uniform conduct of those who profess themselves the friends of Jesus Christ, that they have given the Legislature no occasion to review the protection and toleration, which they have afforded, with regret.

Towards the close of the last year the cause of God sustained a sharper conflict than, perhaps, it had been called to sustain from the introduction of the Gospel to the present hour. This was occasioned by a spirit of persecution which burst out on a sudden, (but not from the Government) and raged, for a season, with unexpected violence. It was, however, of short continuance, and terminated with the year almost as suddenly as it broke forth. The Church, during this trying season, stood like a pillar, and, perhaps on the whole, was rather benefited than injured by the conflict. Many who were growing languid were quickened; others were brought nearer to God; and the little bickerings which had arisen, (as they will occasionally arise in the present state of things) were swallowed up in the more important consideration of the present affliction. Thus God makes use of storms and severities, to refine the graces, and to prevent, or remedy the lukewarmness of those whom he continues to bless!

In point of beauty and salubrity, perhaps St. Christopher's may challenge the West-Indies to produce a rival Island. The Missionaries have, of late years, enjoyed the inestimable blessing of health in no mean degree, and their accommodations are far from being uncomfortable. The Island is divided into two Circuits, and these afford sufficient employment for three Ministers, who are zealous and active in the cause of God. The number of members, at this time in Society, are 2,355, of whom 28 only are Whites; all besides are either Coloured People or Blacks.

On the whole, such has been the prosperity of the work of God in this place, that we behold at once a glorious recompence for past toils, and a powerful stimulus to future endeavours. May God continue to carry on his work, till all the inhabitants of this fruitful spot shall partake of its blessed influence.

III. NEVIS,

When the work of God first began to spread in this little Island, in the year 1788, many of the most opulent Planters opposed

posed its progress, from an apprehension that it would introduce insubordination among their slaves. The Missionaries who were at this time labouring on the spot, endeavoured, by every effort in their power, to combat and destroy those ridiculous prejudices on which their fears were founded. They succeeded so far as to convince their judgments, but not far enough to quiet those feelings to which their imaginations had given birth. For some considerable time they were not permitted to have access to the Negroes on the estates; and when, at length, some ventured to invite them, the utmost caution was observed; and after preaching a few times, they were sometimes discarded without being informed of any reason for such a singular mode of conduct. They were, nevertheless, rarely left without employment: when dismissed from one plantation, they were solicited to visit others, and, after a short season, treated in just the same manner as they had been before. Thus confidence led the way, and suspicion followed; and the Missionaries, without seeing any fruit of their labours, were made the sport of these adverse principles, and compelled to submit to the unreasonable jealousies of the Planters or Managers.

But those clouds, which darkened the horizon for a season, began, after some time, to disappear, and the little fruit which first became visible, was of such a nature as to give a promise of more extensive success. The congregations became more numerous, more respectable, and more attentive; so that those who had hitherto treated the Gospel with contempt, began to survey it with veneration; and several of them felt its sacred influences in their own hearts. Perseverance in the same line of duty, was succeeded by still more happy effects; and a respectable Society was raised in Charleston, the metropolis of the Island. The success of the Gospel in the town became an inducement with many of the Planters to open, on their estates, those doors which, without any reason, they had before shut. Under these circumstances their previous suspicions gave place to a greater degree of confidence, than, in all probability, would have taken place if those suspicions had never existed, and ultimately prepared the way, under the unerring hand of Providence, for that stability which the Gospel has since acquired.

The flattering prospects which these early successes afforded, induced the Missionaries to erect a Chapel in Charleston, as no place, which they could command, would conveniently hold the congregations. The inhabitants, both in town and country, contributed largely towards it. To this place of public worship the Negroes resorted from distant parts, and the Society increased in proportion to the increase of the congregations; and what is of infinitely

infinitely greater importance, the piety which the members manifested grew rather more remarkably than their numbers. This may, in a great measure, under God, be attributed to the strict discipline which has been invariably kept up from the first formation of the Society, to the present time.

From this early period to the present, few obstacles, of any moment, have presented themselves to retard the prosperity of the work which God has thus carried on. In general, the Missionaries, who have laboured in this Island, have enjoyed a considerable share of health, and have, very rarely, been hindered by bodily affliction, in the discharge of their various duties. Indeed this invaluable blessing has been more generally enjoyed by the inhabitants at large, than by such as reside in most of the other Islands. To this public benefit, a remarkably fine bathing-place, in part, contributes; but the principal advantage is derived by them from a sulphurous spring, the waters of which operate more or less as an universal medicine to counteract the disorders of the human frame. In Nevis the yellow fever has, comparatively, committed but few ravages, while, in other islands, it has filled the inhabitants with the utmost consternation, and hurried thousands to an untimely grave.

At present, though the Island is very small, we have two Chapels erected in it, one in the town, and the other in the country. These are attended by very large, respectable, and attentive congregations. In these, preaching is regularly carried on; and also occasionally on such Plantations as the Missionaries can conveniently attend; for, at present, they have more invitations to places than they can comply with. There is ample employment on the Island for two Missionaries, who are stationed there, and for one Local Preacher, whom God has been pleased to raise up in the Society. The number of members, through the ravages of death, and that instability which seems interwoven with the human character, has been subject to such variations as the same causes produce in other portions of the Torrid Zone. The Society, at present, consists of 1,376 members, 18 only of whom are Whites. Yet among these few, some are of considerable respectability and influence, who, both sanction by their presence, and honour by their conduct, the word of eternal life. The members are divided into Classes; and no less than twenty Leaders have been raised up among themselves, to meet them regularly, and thus assist in promoting the general cause; while the Missionaries are engaged in preaching the Gospel to other congregations. If, therefore, the genuineness of the work, and the probability of its enlargement, may be estimated from the numbers and piety of those who constitute the Society at large;—

large;—from the health and peace which the Missionaries enjoy; and the peculiar degree of respect with which they are treated by all ranks of people; and from the numerous and well-behaved congregations which attend;—we cannot but conclude, that this work is most assuredly of God, and as such, its promotion becomes a duty incumbent on us, from which we dare not recede.*

IV. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

This little Island, which belongs to the Swedish Government, has, for many years, held out to our Missionaries an inviting prospect, which a variety of circumstances have conspired to blast. The Governor and Government, from our earliest visits, have invariably shewn towards us a spirit of liberality, toleration, and protection, which, in some of our own Islands, we have been compelled to seek in vain. In addition to this friendship of power, the inhabitants, in general, have uniformly discovered a strong attachment to the preaching of the Gospel, and to the Missionaries who have been appointed to reside among them. Nor has this attachment arisen merely from complaisance and civility. The truth of God has sunk deeply into many hearts, and the fruits of the Spirit have been visible in their lives. Our Society, indeed, has never been large, but mostly prosperous; and, considering that the rock on which the inhabitants live is barren, and but thinly peopled, and consequently that the sphere of action in which the Missionaries move is very contracted, the numbers who have declared for God, are far from being unworthy of regard.

The inhabitants of this little spot frequently suffer so much from the hurricanes which occasionally desolate these parts, and from the famine which follows any considerable drought, that none but such as necessity compels, may be denominated permanent residents. On this account, the Society bears its part in the common fluctuation, since many members in these seasons of calamity remove from the Island, and never return again. In 1805, a tremendous hurricane shattered the Chapel and dwelling-house in which the Missionary resided, to such a degree, that the whole building was so damaged, as to be rendered dangerous; and in 1807 it was so shaken with another, that immediate and expensive repairs became absolutely necessary. The affliction was heightened in this moment of distress by the poverty and famine which raged with violence among the inhabitants, through which

* For the manner in which the Missionaries in this Island divide their time, and the public services in which they engage, see the Methodist Magazine for November, 1807. page 526.

some perished for want. To rescue the Society from this disaster, a considerable sum was advanced out of the Mission-Fund, which had the desired effect; and, after some time, the seasons proving more propitious, things returned again to their wonted channel.

According to our last accounts, the state of the Society in this Island, is not pleasing. The number, indeed, is much the same as stated in our last Report; but the 200 members of which it consists, we fear, are not making that progress in the Divine life, which can induce us to rejoice in their prosperity. We have invariably found that a strict adherence to discipline is inseparably connected with success; so that, where the former grows languid, as we have reason to apprehend has, of late, been the case here, the latter becomes stationary, and sometimes retrograde. As we shall use, however, all the means in our power to restore a proper discipline, we hope to have it in our power to give the public a more pleasing account of the state of religion in St. Bartholomew, in our next Report.

V. TORTOLA and the other VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Tortola, the principal of the British Virgin Islands, was first visited by us in the year 1787, at a time when the inhabitants were living without hope and without God in the world. For some time, the work, which began prosperously, proceeded on but slowly. The balance, however, soon preponderated in favour of truth; and that word, which, for a season, sounded in their ears like idle tales, began to assume an authority of which the inhabitants had no previous conception. A Society was soon formed of persons who seemed to have counted the cost before they began to build; and it is not improbable that many others seeing their good works were led to glorify their Father who is in heaven. The work promising fair for a continuance, a Chapel was erected after some time, which induced a much greater number to attend the word. Through these means the Society gradually increased,

As the work began to spread, it afforded more labour than one Missionary could possibly accomplish; and when in future years another Missionary was added, the sacred flame warmed many of the Inhabitants of Spanish Town, and of several of the neighbouring islets which are scattered up and down in its vicinity, and like solitary rocks, just lift their heads above the waves. On several of these, a few forgotten families reside, encircled by the seas which foam around them and beat upon their shores. To many of these islets the Missionaries have paid visits in open boats at the hazard of their lives, to inform the inhabitants that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. Many of these, instead of viewing the gospel with indifference and contempt, have expressed

expressed the joy of their hearts by their countenances at the honour which was conferred on them. But the fatigues, to which these exertions exposed the Missionaries, proved, in many instances, pernicious to their health, and sometimes destructive to their lives. Mr. Evans, who was stationed as a Missionary in the Virgin Islands, has, since our last report, fallen a victim to his extraordinary labours, but has left behind him a name which will not soon be forgotten in these distant parts. For an account of his triumphant death we refer our readers to the Methodist Magazine for December 1807.

The situation of the British Virgin Islands was rendered peculiarly distressing by the death of Mr. Evans, as not a single minister of any establishment, sect, or persuasion, was then to be found on any of them. O how incomprehensible are the ways of Heaven! The inhabitants continued in this forlorn condition from August to December 1807, when Mr. Hodgson landed at Tortola amidst the tears and acclamations of thousands. It is not to be expected that vital religion, during this gloomy season, should have made any progress; but on the whole, appearances were more favourable than he had reason to expect, the cause of God having suffered little or no decline.

Early in the present year, Mr. Toland hastened to assist Mr. Hodgson, and about the month of May another Missionary was sent on the same glorious errand. These, we have reason to believe, happily labour together in peace, and God has been pleased to bless their endeavours in a very gracious manner. The Society in this group of Islands was stated in our last Annual Report to consist of 1,800 members. It is now augmented to 2,173, of whom 39 are Whites, all the rest being either Coloured People or Blacks. So that on comparing the two numbers together, we find an increase of 373.

In these Virgin Islands, men of almost every description are friendly to the interests of religion; so that even those solitary individuals who secretly wish to retard its progress, are afraid to acknowledge the latent inclinations of their souls. Instead of having any thing to fear from the civil power, this has offered the Missionaries its protection. If, therefore, any rational conclusion may be formed from present appearances, the time is at no great distance, when all the inhabitants of these rocks will "sing."*

In the vicinity of Tortola and its appendages, lie the three Danish Islands, St. Thomas's, St. John's, and Santa Cruz. St. Thomas's has been lately visited by Mr. Toland, who was received there in the kindest manner, and met with considerable success. Santa Cruz was visited by the general Superintendent of the Missions in 1789, who met with a considerable number of attentive

* For a more particular account of the Work of God in these Islands, see the Methodist Magazines for June and July 1808.

hearers of the gospel. The three Islands are now thrown open to us, but for want of Missionaries, it is impossible for us to comply with the requests of the inhabitants. That they are friendly to the gospel, we have received the most indubitable proofs; and it is painful to reflect that, for want of labourers, the fields which are ripe unto harvest, cannot be reaped. But the want of Missionaries, is only a secondary consideration. Among the multitudes of young men who now officiate as Local preachers, many, without doubt, would readily forsake all for Christ, were they personally solicited. But, alas! the state of our funds forbids us to make a general application. It would be inconsistent with the principles of Christianity to call them from their employments, and send them abroad, to be exposed to great pecuniary embarrassments in foreign lands. This consideration, we hope, will operate as a powerful motive with our wealthy friends to contribute largely towards this glorious work. It presents an appeal and a public petition in the names of those tens of thousands who people the Danish Islands, to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ; and solicits them as they value immortal souls, to promote the interests of the religion of that God whom they profess to love. And should he who has the key of David, unlock the hearts of those to whom we now address ourselves, and incline them so to contribute as will enable us to establish Missions in these places, we trust we shall be able, in a future Annual Report, to lay before them the blessings with which God shall have been pleased to crown their munificence. Similar applications which we have made heretofore, have been successful; and we feel from what is past, an increasing confidence that we shall not now make our request in vain.

VI. DOMINICA.

The Gospel was introduced by us into this Island in 1787. In 1789, about 150 Blacks were brought to a knowledge of the truth, a circumstance which so much operated on the mind of the Missionary, that exerting himself beyond what his strength could bear, he fell a victim to his excessive labours in the cause of God. From this period some considerable time elapsed before his place could be supplied, so that the promising blossoms which first appeared, were, in most instances, prevented from bringing forth much fruit. Some among them, however, held fast their integrity, and joined in cordial co-operation with the next Missionary who arrived. The work which was thus a second time begun in Roseau, soon extended itself to Prince Rupert's Bay, in which place the people appeared ripe for the gospel, and a Society of several hundreds was soon raised. But the low and marshy situation of this place proved pernicious to the health of the Missionaries, and two fell victims to the diseases which they caught
while

while in the way of duty. A third made a trial of this insalubrious spot, and so impaired his constitution, that he was obliged to return to England. The Society in Rupert's Bay at one time amounted to 700, among whom were many living witnesses for Jesus Christ. Two years have now elapsed since these people have been visited by any of our Missionaries, who can only go thither at the risk of their lives. Hence it is easy to infer that their condition is truly deplorable. As a confirmation of this remark, Mr. Hodgson, now at Tortola, observes, that in his way thither, he called at Dominica, and preached in Roseau. While he was at that place, one of the Leaders from Rupert's Bay visited him, who observed to him that "the people [at the latter place] were in a very low condition for want of a preacher to stir them up: that their morals were fast on the decline, they having had no preacher for two years." He concluded by observing, "Unless something be done for Dominica, I am afraid Methodism will sink."

To remove the cause of complaint, namely, the unhealthiness of the present situation, is totally impossible; but this evil might, in a great measure, be obviated by erecting a dwelling-house for the Missionary on some elevated spot near the town; for at no great distance such airy and dry situations may be found. But here again our resources fail us: for though they are considerable, they are not equal to the extensiveness of the work which might be carried on. If, however, this dwelling-house could be built, preaching would once more be restored to the deserted inhabitants, who have already a chapel in which to assemble. Their former chapel was blown down by a violent hurricane; but through their own exertions and the contributions of some generous friends, the Society were enabled to rebuild it.

In other parts of this island the work is rather in a prosperous state, more so than might be expected from the prejudices of the major part of the people who are strongly attached to the Church of Rome. Many, however, have thrown off their shackles, and assumed fortitude enough to smile at the anathemas of the Romish Priests. Some of these, through grace, bear a noble testimony for Christ, that he hath power upon earth to forgive sins. In these departments of the island, our Missionary labours with fidelity, zeal, and success. Nothing of any remarkable import has occurred during the past year. The numbers in Society, according to the latest accounts, were 803, two of whom only are white people.

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This is the second island which the Methodist Missionaries entered with a design to establish the gospel, when they first visited the West Indies. This was in 1787. On their first arrival they were treated with many flattering marks of respect by the inhabitants, which, with some partial interruptions, have continued to the present day. In 1793, a most severe edict passed the legislative assembly of the island, to prevent the preaching of the gospel, and it was immediately executed with all its rigour. It was, however, of short continuance; for his majesty soon afterwards graciously disallowed, and thereby, in effect, repealed the law.

From that time to the present no impediment of importance has been permitted to oppose the progress of the gospel. Many of those who were once persecutors are now become friends, and shew to the Missionaries a degree of kindness and hospitality which is scarcely equalled in any other island. Several of the wealthy planters have opened their houses for their reception, and given them access to their negroes at all proper times. In addition to this, the negroes are permitted to attend public preaching at such places as are convenient; a favour which we had at one time reason to fear they would never obtain. It is not, however, to be understood that this permission is universal throughout the island. The prejudices of many are rather softened than subdued, and would, probably, break forth again with renewed violence, if the civil power were to lend its aid. Nevertheless, the Missionaries have peace in all their borders, and, on the whole, have more places open to them than they could regularly have supplied with preaching, if their health had been unimpaired. But in this respect our two Missionaries have suffered severely the last year. Mr. Thompson has scarcely been free from the fever and ague since he has been upon the island. To add to this affliction, Mr. Morrison, his colleague, after suffering from the fever a few days, fell a victim to its ravages on Friday, May 6, 1808, and entered into glory in the peace of God.

But amidst the gloom of sorrow which these awful visitations of God occasion, we have the happiness to state that, on the whole, the work, through the island, affords many pleasing prospects. Through the afflictions which have been mentioned, the country congregations have been much neglected, yet the Society at large has admitted of a small increase. "Our prospects," says Mr. Thompson, "are of a promising nature, had we but health and strength to improve them. With respect to numbers in Society I cannot be correct, having found it impossible to take the exact number of the windward Society. With respect to the town, I find it to exceed that of last year: we may, therefore,

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We have no reason to believe that anything remarkable has occurred here since we made our last report. The Society then consisted of ninety members. It ought not, however, to be forgotten, that the piety of those who have thus proclaimed for God, has almost invariably continued unshaken. They may justly be esteemed ornaments to their profession, and examples of simplicity, uprightness, and peace.

X. JAMAICA.

From the great extent of this Queen of our colonial possessions, we flattered ourselves, when the gospel was about to be introduced into it by our Missionaries, that the work would be proportionably extensive. And, indeed, had not persecution been permitted to rage with more than common violence, we have reason to believe that the success, under the grace of God, would have realized our most sanguine hopes. To recount the various forms which persecution has assumed, and the different degrees of sufferings to which the Missionaries have been exposed in this island, would require a volume rather than a report.

Many of our subscribers will recollect that towards the close of 1802, an act passed the legislature of Jamaica to prohibit all persons from "preaching, not qualified according to the laws of the island." This edict, which was, in effect, a suspension of the Toleration-Act, silenced both the Methodist and Baptist Missionaries, and completely shut up their chapels. A partial indulgence was granted to Mr. Fish, our superintendent Missionary; but Mr. Campbell, another Missionary, was committed to the public gaol, where he was rigidly confined for a month. The edict, however, on arriving in England, to obtain the royal sanction, was rejected by his Majesty in Council. In consequence of this rejection or repeal of the law, the work which had been suspended, soon experienced a blessed revival. In Morant Bay, in which a great awakening had just begun, and in many other places in which the gospel either had not been preached or had been heard with indifference, a great enquiry was made by numbers of the people about the things which concerned their everlasting peace. The Society which had been reduced by the late persecution to between five and six hundred, was augmented to upwards of 800 in 1806, and these had increased to 1000 in 1807.

But, alas! in the mysterious providence of God, these prosperous appearances had no long continuance. In December 1807, the legislature, as if determined to banish the gospel from the island, passed the following law:—"That if any of the slaves should be found in the Chapel, Coventicle, or other place of worship, or dwelling-house of a Missionary, such Missionary should be fined £20 for every such slave found as above." This was the leading trait of the law, the whole of which would be far too long to insert within the limits of a report. All our chapels in this island are now shut up, the Missionaries silenced, and the work of God, to all appearance, at a stand. However, the business is now before his Majesty in Council, and all the minute circumstances of the persecution and its consequences will, in due time, be laid before the public.

XI. THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Several years had elapsed after the gospel had been introduced into the other West India islands within the British dominions, before any attempts were made to introduce it into the Bahamas. But the inhabitants of these islands were soon found more willing to receive instruction than those of some other parts, of whom we had expected better things. Some awful visitations of Providence, however, at first apparently retarded the progress of the work, by reducing the inhabitants to great distress. However, for the two last years, the gospel has taken a more extensive spread, by which means we may justly infer that it has been rendered more extensively useful.

During the first years of its establishment, it was confined to New Providence; and from this island it extended to one or two others which lie in its vicinity. In these latter it has also met with a favourable reception, and small Societies of serious and affectionate people have been formed upon them. But still several of these islets, on each of which a few scores of families have taken up their residence, have been precluded from the means of instruction. Unhappily this is not merely the case with respect to religion, but even as it respects the first rudiments of the most simple education. But circumstanced as we are, we can only behold the calamity to deplore its extent, without having it in our power to administer relief. A greater number of Missionaries, and an increase of pecuniary assistance, are alike necessary to enable us to carry the glad tidings of joy to these forgotten remnants of mankind.

Hitherto the labours of our Missionaries have been confined to New Providence and its more immediate dependencies; and from these places, during the last year, we have received very favourable accounts. Mr. Rutledge, who has been several years stationed at New Providence, thinks the year that is now passed the most prosperous for the cause of God he has known. Multitudes flock to hear, the Society has increased, and all continue to enjoy in tranquillity their gospel privileges and the protection of the laws. Among the members of the Society are many white people of respectability and influence, who afford shelter to the more defenceless of the Society; so that opposers are compelled to keep themselves at a respectful distance from the object of their disapprobation.

The whole number in Society, according to our last returns, amounted to 91 whites, and 148 blacks; which is an increase of nearly 70 from the statement given in our last Report. These continue zealous for God, and anxious to spread his praises; and bid fair to endure to everlasting life. But amidst this appearance of prosperity, we have to lament that Mr. Turton, our superintending

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ing Missionary, is nearly worn out with his labours. To such a weak state has he been reduced, that, during the greater part of the year, the congregations were deprived of his ministry. He is now gone to visit the United States, for the recovery of his health by the urgent advice of his Physician, whose testimony on the propriety of this step, Mr. Turton transmitted to us. We would devoutly pray that God would be pleased to restore his health, and send more labourers into his vineyard.*

XII. BERMUDA.

The inhabitants of this island, who are at a vast distance from any other land, and, in general much farther from God, were visited many years since by Mr. Stephenson, one of our Missionaries, who was soon favoured with some flattering prospects of success. But the enemies of righteousness raised a storm of persecution against him, and got him imprisoned six months, by an iniquitous edict of the assembly of the island, enacted on purpose to oppose the preaching of the gospel. By this imprisonment his constitution was broken, and it was necessary to recall him from this island. On his removal, the infant Society soon dwindled away; and those who once bade fair for eternal glory, mingled again with the common mass. Their goodness, therefore, became like the morning cloud, and like the early dew, it vanished away.

Three years elapsed before the law which injured Mr. Stephenson and the cause of God became void; and even then it was with difficulty that a Missionary could be prevailed upon to enter on this hostile spot. Mr. Black, of Nova Scotia, made an attempt, but some providential circumstances obstructed his way. At length Mr. Marsden undertook the hazardous task, and sailed from New Brunswick in the month of April of the present year. On his arrival he was received by the people at large with evident marks of disapprobation, but by the Governor and Attorney General with much politeness and respect. On making enquiry after those whom Mr. Stephenson had been obliged to leave, he could find only a few individuals who had retained their serious impressions. He had therefore all his work to begin, nearly as

* Dr. Coke has now in the Press his Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical History of all the West India islands. One volume is nearly printed off. This work has engaged a very considerable part of his time for about twelve years. He has, with great labour, examined the best English, French, and Spanish historians on this subject; and has drawn up his history with all the impartiality, perspicuity, and simple ornament of style he is master of. Nothing in his power has been omitted to make it complete. It will be printed on a very fine wove paper, and enriched with many engravings. The type will be new and very good. It will make three volumes in octavo, at 10s. 6d. per volume. The Rev. Mr. Blanshard, No. 14, City-Road, London, will be so kind as to receive any orders on this subject.

much so as if the gospel had never visited these otherwise delightful shores.

Many, however, who had been the chief means of enacting that persecuting law, and of imprisoning Mr. Stephenson, are now no more,—are gone to answer for their conduct. On these accounts we have but little interruption to fear from that quarter: and should it arise from any other, the spirit of toleration which the Governor has manifested, promises all the protection which justice can claim, or the laws ensure. On these considerations it must be evident that our success in this island rather lies in prospect than possession. The Missionary, at present, preaches in a small room, to a small but rather increasing congregation. The behaviour of this congregation indicates a future harvest, and strong hopes are entertained that we shall not ultimately be constrained to say, “All day long have we stretched forth our hands to a disobedient and gainsaying people.” Should the gospel take root in this delightful spot, such is the salubrity of the air and climate, that we have but little to fear from interruptions arising from those diseases which impede our progress in the West Indies. It is, nevertheless, melancholy to reflect, that thro’ the violence of a most wanton persecution, out of a Society consisting of 105 members who bade fair for heaven, but few vestiges should remain. But in hope that the present appearances will not deceive us, we must wait with resignation, and both pray and exert ourselves that we may reap the blessed fruits which we have some reason to expect.

XIII. NOVA SCOTIA & NEW BRUNSWICK.

Though these Provinces are very extensive, the inhabitants are but thinly scattered. Their population bears some resemblance to that of the northern parts of Scotland. We have seven Missionaries employed in this country, who endeavour to diffuse the word of life over a vast extent of territory, in very few parts of which they have, or can have, very considerable congregations. When first we began to preach the gospel in these parts, about twenty-five years since, there was but little prospect of success. God, however, has proved better to us than all our fears. For several years past, wherever the word has been preached, it has been attended with a blessing. Of late, the outpouring of the Spirit has been experienced among them in a very extraordinary manner. In our last report we stated the outlines of this great work which was then carrying on, and in the present we have rather to confirm than to correct our former observations. In most places where preaching has been regular, the Divine presence has
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been felt, numbers have been added to the Society : and these, in general, are now much alive to God.

Still, however, many thousands who are eagerly panting after the gospel in different places, are prevented, through the peculiarity of their situations, from enjoying its sacred light. Their distance is too great to permit them to attend those places where preaching is established. And this must continue to be the case with them either in a greater or smaller degree, unless God be pleased to raise up a number of preachers among themselves, or we can find many more Preachers that breathe the Missionary spirit and more pecuniary aid at home. According to our last accounts we have now in Society 910 members, most of whom have been brought, through grace, to feel the powers of the world to come. For a more particular account of this great work, we refer our readers to the Methodist Magazines for October and November 1807, and January 1808.

XIV. NEWFOUNDLAND.

Through our inability to procure a regular succession of Missionaries for this Island, the work has been subjected to many vicissitudes : but God has been pleased to bless, in a visible manner, the means which have been used. Hitherto the labours of the Missionaries have been confined to the white inhabitants who reside near the shores ; but in the interior, a great number of Indians are living without hope and without God in the world.

When the unhappy persecution, now raging in Jamaica, called the General Superintendent of the Missions before a Committee of the Lords of Council for Trade and foreign Plantations, a few months since, the Lord President expressed it as the wish of the Council, that we would establish a mission in the interior of this Island for the native Indians ; assuring him that every necessary protection should be afforded by the Government ; and that if the Indians could be prevailed on to domesticate themselves and cultivate lands, they would authorize the Missionaries to procure, at the public expense, clothing, seeds of all kinds, and instruments of husbandry for their use. This important subject has been taken into serious consideration ; and at the last Conference, three Missionaries were appointed for this Island, who were not only to labour among the white people, but also to take such preparatory steps as may lead to the establishment of a Mission among the Indians. Should these early exertions prove successful, such measures will hereafter be adopted as will appear most likely to answer the benevolent designs of Government, and, above all, to make the Indians, through Divine grace, living branches of the
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ing Missionary, is nearly worn out with his labours. To such a weak state has he been reduced, that, during the greater part of the year, the congregations were deprived of his ministry. He is now gone to visit the United States, for the recovery of his health by the urgent advice of his Physician, whose testimony on the propriety of this step, Mr. Turton transmitted to us. We would devoutly pray that God would be pleased to restore his health, and send more labourers into his vineyard.*

XII. BERMUDA.

The inhabitants of this island, who are at a vast distance from any other land, and, in general much farther from God, were visited many years since by Mr. Stephenson, one of our Missionaries, who was soon favoured with some flattering prospects of success. But the enemies of righteousness raised a storm of persecution against him, and got him imprisoned six months, by an iniquitous edict of the assembly of the island, enacted on purpose to oppose the preaching of the gospel. By this imprisonment his constitution was broken, and it was necessary to recall him from this island. On his removal, the infant Society soon dwindled away; and those who once bade fair for eternal glory, mingled again with the common mass. Their goodness, therefore, became like the morning cloud, and like the early dew, it vanished away.

Three years elapsed before the law which injured Mr. Stephenson and the cause of God became void; and even then it was with difficulty that a Missionary could be prevailed upon to enter on this hostile spot. Mr. Black, of Nova Scotia, made an attempt, but some providential circumstances obstructed his way. At length Mr. Marsden undertook the hazardous task, and sailed from New Brunswick in the month of April of the present year. On his arrival he was received by the people at large with evident marks of disapprobation, but by the Governor and Attorney General with much politeness and respect. On making enquiry after those whom Mr. Stephenson had been obliged to leave, he could find only a few individuals who had retained their serious impressions. He had therefore all his work to begin, nearly as

* Dr. Coke has now in the Press his Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical History of all the West India islands. One volume is nearly printed off. This work has engaged a very considerable part of his time for about twelve years. He has, with great labour, examined the best English, French, and Spanish historians on this subject; and has drawn up his history with all the impartiality, perspicuity, and simple ornament of style he is master of. Nothing in his power has been omitted to make it complete. It will be printed on a very fine wove paper, and enriched with many engravings. The type will be new and very good. It will make three volumes in octavo, at 10s. 6d. per volume. The Rev. Mr. Blanshard, No. 14, City-Road, London, will be so kind as to receive any orders on this subject.

much so as if the gospel had never visited these otherwise delightful shores.

Many, however, who had been the chief means of enacting that persecuting law, and of imprisoning Mr. Stephenson, are now no more,—are gone to answer for their conduct. On these accounts we have but little interruption to fear from that quarter: and should it arise from any other, the spirit of toleration which the Governor has manifested, promises all the protection which justice can claim, or the laws ensure. On these considerations it must be evident that our success in this island rather lies in prospect than possession. The Missionary, at present, preaches in a small room, to a small but rather increasing congregation. The behaviour of this congregation indicates a future harvest, and strong hopes are entertained that we shall not ultimately be constrained to say, “All day long have we stretched forth our hands to a disobedient and gainsaying people.” Should the gospel take root in this delightful spot, such is the salubrity of the air and climate, that we have but little to fear from interruptions arising from those diseases which impede our progress in the West Indies. It is, nevertheless, melancholy to reflect, that thro’ the violence of a most wanton persecution, out of a Society consisting of 105 members who bade fair for heaven, but few vestiges should remain. But in hope that the present appearances will not deceive us, we must wait with resignation, and both pray and exert ourselves that we may reap the blessed fruits which we have some reason to expect.

XIII. NOVA SCOTIA & NEW BRUNSWICK.

Though these Provinces are very extensive, the inhabitants are but thinly scattered. Their population bears some resemblance to that of the northern parts of Scotland. We have seven Missionaries employed in this country, who endeavour to diffuse the word of life over a vast extent of territory, in very few parts of which they have, or can have, very considerable congregations. When first we began to preach the gospel in these parts, about twenty-five years since, there was but little prospect of success. God, however, has proved better to us than all our fears. For several years past, wherever the word has been preached, it has been attended with a blessing. Of late, the outpouring of the Spirit has been experienced among them in a very extraordinary manner. In our last report we stated the outlines of this great work which was then carrying on, and in the present we have rather to confirm than to correct our former observations. In most places where preaching has been regular, the Divine presence has
been

been felt, numbers have been added to the Society : and these, in general, are now much alive to God.

Still, however, many thousands who are eagerly panting after the gospel in different places, are prevented, through the peculiarity of their situations, from enjoying its sacred light. Their distance is too great to permit them to attend those places where preaching is established. And this must continue to be the case with them either in a greater or smaller degree, unless God be pleased to raise up a number of preachers among themselves, or we can find many more Preachers that breathe the Missionary spirit and more pecuniary aid at home. According to our last accounts we have now in Society 910 members, most of whom have been brought, through grace, to feel the powers of the world to come. For a more particular account of this great work, we refer our readers to the Methodist Magazines for October and November 1807, and January 1808.

XIV. NEWFOUNDLAND.

Through our inability to procure a regular succession of Missionaries for this Island, the work has been subjected to many vicissitudes : but God has been pleased to bless, in a visible manner, the means which have been used. Hitherto the labours of the Missionaries have been confined to the white inhabitants who reside near the shores ; but in the interior, a great number of Indians are living without hope and without God in the world.

When the unhappy persecution, now raging in Jamaica, called the General Superintendent of the Missions before a Committee of the Lords of Council for Trade and foreign Plantations, a few months since, the Lord President expressed it as the wish of the Council, that we would establish a mission in the interior of this Island for the native Indians ; assuring him that every necessary protection should be afforded by the Government ; and that if the Indians could be prevailed on to domesticate themselves and cultivate lands, they would authorize the Missionaries to procure, at the public expense, clothing, seeds of all kinds, and instruments of husbandry for their use. This important subject has been taken into serious consideration ; and at the last Conference, three Missionaries were appointed for this Island, who were not only to labour among the white people, but also to take such preparatory steps as may lead to the establishment of a Mission among the Indians. Should these early exertions prove successful, such measures will hereafter be adopted as will appear most likely to answer the benevolent designs of Government, and, above all, to make the Indians, through Divine grace, living branches of the true

true spiritual Vine. The number of the Society, at present, is only eighty.

XV. SIERRA LEONE in AFRICA.

From this detached settlement we have lately received accounts which are both pleasing and distressing. They are pleasing, when we survey the piety and perseverance manifested by those who are determined to know nothing but Jesus Christ and him crucified: they are distressing, when we read their earnest entreaties to us to send them a Missionary, when, at present, we have none to send them. But we hope that some pious and proper man will offer himself as an ambassador for God, and boldly venture to proclaim among these colonists the unfathomable riches of Christ. At present God is pleased to carry on his work among them by such means as they have, and lately a considerable revival has taken place in their little society and congregation. The number of the members in Society is about one hundred. For a further account we refer our readers to a Letter from Sierra Leone, which will appear in our Magazine for December next.

XVI. GIBRALTAR.

Since our last Report, a Missionary has been sent to this important fortress; and we have reason to believe that his labours will be attended with much success. Among the military there are many precious souls; and lately some few of the inhabitants have been led to enquire seriously after God. Soon after the arrival of the Missionary, some of the regiments to which several of our Society belong, received orders for immediate embarkation, which reduced the general number of our Society. Those, however, who have thus left the place, appeared to be established in the truth and grace of God: we hope, therefore, that they will hereafter be the means of diffusing the little leaven through a considerable portion of the whole lump. If genuine piety can be introduced in a considerable measure into those departments of life, it will become the more conspicuous through the surrounding vices with which it will be contrasted; and, we have reason to hope, will greatly help towards a general reformation of manners. The number in Society on the Rock, amounted, when we received the last accounts, to 36, which, when we take into the account the circumstances stated in our last Report, are as many as could reasonably be expected to declare for God.

XVII. THE

XVII. THE IRISH MISSIONS.

The numerous accounts of these Missions, which have been given in our Magazines since our last Report, will render it less necessary to enlarge on the important and successful attempts which have been made of late years, to introduce the gospel among the Roman Catholics of Ireland. The benefits which have already resulted from the institution of these Missions, are almost incalculable. Great numbers, through grace, have had fortitude sufficient to break off the shackles of Popery, in which both they and their ancestors had been held from time immemorial. Multitudes of others, who cannot be induced to believe that salvation is attainable out of the pale of that tyrannical and corrupt communion, have been so far enlightened as to perceive many of the impositions which have been practised on them by their priests. Even great numbers of the Protestants of Ireland, both nominal and real, have, through these means, been stirred up to seek that salvation which they had habitually neglected; and many of them have been awakened by that alarm which the Missionaries have founded.

As the English and Irish languages are spoken in most places where they preach, it has been found highly expedient that they should travel in pairs, one of them preaching in the former, and the other in the latter tongue. The happy effects which have succeeded to this regulation, have already become visible. At present we have ten Missionaries employed on this important errand; but the extent of country and population demands the labours of twice that number. These could be found without much difficulty, if the pecuniary aid which is wanting did not lay an embargo on our designs. Those of our opulent friends who have money to spare for beneficent purposes, may here find ample room to exercise their benevolence, and, under the blessings and promises of God, procure unto themselves perpetual gratification, and greatly promote the glory of God.

XVIII. THE WELSH MISSIONS.

Perhaps in no part of the globe in which we have established Missions, have the benefits resulting from them been more conspicuous, more extensive, or more genuine, than in the Principality of Wales. Ten years have not yet elapsed since their first institution; and so greatly has God blessed the endeavours of his servants, that no less than sixty chapels have been erected, which are filled with large and attentive congregations. A Society has been raised, which consists of 5,218 members, besides our Welsh Societies in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and the Swansea, Cardiff,

Cardiff, Merthyr-Tydvil, Brecon, Kington, Caermarthen, and Wrexham circuits, which probably amount to at least 1,000 more. This very extraordinary work was begun about nine years and a half since, by two pious men who understood the Welsh language. From this small beginning no less than thirty-six Travelling Preachers have sprung up; and these have been accompanied by a still greater number of men who act in a local capacity.

Nor is this work apparently more rapid than real. The Preachers do, indeed, breathe the genuine Missionary spirit. The people seem actuated by the same disposition. Their words and actions manifest a spirit of love; and the life and power of true religion evidently dwell and rule in their hearts. The little cloud which first appeared so remarkably in North Wales, and shed that sacred shower of which we have just spoken, is now grown larger, and gloriously moves over, and covers a more extensive tract. From North Wales it is spreading over South Wales. Cardiganshire, Caermarthenshire, Glamorganshire, and Breconsire, are refreshed with the dews of heaven: and Pembrokehire, Radnorshire, and Monmouthshire, begin to feel the influences of this great revival: all seem to be preparing for a larger shower which, we trust, will shortly fall upon them. For this glorious outpouring of the Spirit the people seem to be devoutly waiting; and we believe the day is not very remote, when the mountains shall break forth into singing on the right-hand and on the left.

For a more particular account of this great work, see the Methodist Magazine for May 1808.

XIX. THE HOME MISSIONS in ENGLAND.

When our friends and brethren reflect on the vast extent to which the gospel has been published through this kingdom within the last twenty years, many of them may be led to wonder why these Missions should be thought necessary. But their astonishment will cease when they are informed that out of the 11,000 parishes which England and Wales contain, perhaps one half of them, seldom or never hear the gospel. In numerous small towns, villages, and hamlets, a very considerable part of the inhabitants attend no place of worship whatever, nor once think of entering a religious edifice, except when marriages, baptisms, or funerals occur. It is among people of this description that our Missions have been chiefly established.

Within the three last years God has so blessed these means, that great numbers who had been living without hope and without God in the world, have, through Divine grace, been brought to know in whom they have believed. In addition to these, vast

numbers have been induced to entertain a relish for the gospel, of which they had scarcely ever before had any conception. Among these, several new circuits have been formed, and considerable congregations collected; so that we have reason to believe that God will soon "call them a people who were not a people," and "her beloved who was not beloved." Thirty-five Missionaries were appointed by our last Conference for this home department; and we are happy to find from their labours and those of their predecessors, that the predominant vices are considerably on the decline in many parts, and that multitudes flock to the standard of Christ as doves to the windows. In short, though they were but lately perishing for lack of knowledge, they appear ripe for the gospel, and many of them already embrace the overtures of salvation through Jesus Christ.

We have now laid before you, Friends and Brethren, a faithful statement of our Missions, both in foreign parts and at home, and noted, we believe, with accuracy, their progress, prosperity, disasters, and prospects. You need not be told, that a work so extensive as this which is now laid before you, cannot be supported without considerable expense. Your generous benefactions are our only resources. Through these, under God, we have been enabled to begin, to extend, and to carry on this work; and for its future support, we again appeal to the genuine feelings of your hearts.

The multitudes who have died in the faith, prove the utility of that establishment, the cause of which we are now pleading. The many thousands who can now rejoice in hope of the glory of God, demonstrate that it has met with the approbation of Heaven. And the myriads whose minds have been enlightened thro' the same medium, though they have no close connection with us, afford the most pleasing assurance, that the time is at hand when "righteousness shall cover the earth." This, among many others, is one of those prophecies which are yet unaccomplished, but which seem fast verging towards a completion. The increase of Missions seems most likely to be one happy instrument which will bring about this great event. Much has been already done, but incomparably more remains; and this ought to become an irresistible call upon all. Those who support the gospel do indirectly preach it; and God has assured us that they who turn many to righteousness, shall shine as the stars in the firmament for ever and ever.

There are numbers of you, Friends and Brethren, on whom the bounties of heaven have been bestowed with a liberal hand, and who gratefully acknowledge their obligations to their Divine Benefactor. It is to you that our Missions look, as it were, with the most earnest expectation and solicitude. Your former liber-

ality

ality inspires us with present confidence, and animates our hopes that you will not permit the cause of God to suffer for the want of that pecuniary assistance which you are able to bestow without injuring yourselves or your families.

For past favours we thank you in the name of God, and hope, through the union of your labours of love with our own, to behold the day when "His sons shall be brought from afar, and his daughters from the ends of the earth." That God may hasten the happy period by making these our sincere exertions subservient to the glorious event, forms the burden of some of the most earnest prayers and warmest desires of our hearts.

T. COKE,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MISSIONS.

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A
STATEMENT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

FROM

SEPTEMBER 29, 1807, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1808.

RECEIPTS.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
A BERDEEN Collection	7	3	0	Mr. Cook	0	10	6
ALNWICK do.	11	0	0	Erkle	0	10	6
A Friend, by Dr Coke	105	0	0	Bowsea	0	10	6
Dr. Davison	1	1	0	Chatts	0	10	6
Mr. M. Hindmarsh	1	1	0	Anonymous	1	1	0
Dodds	0	10	6	Friends	0	7	6
Stamp	0	10	6	ALSTON Collection	14	14	0
Robinson	0	10	6	ABERYSTWITH do.	5	0	0
Patterfon	0	16	6	ASHBURTON do.	8	9	6
Executors of the late				The Rev. Mr.			
Mr. Patterfon	0	10	6	Windfat	0	10	6
Mr. Mattison	0	10	6	ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH do.	18	17	0
R Smith	0	10	6	Mrs. Graves	0	10	6
T. Moffat, sen.	0	10	6	Mr. Beaumont	1	1	0
Robert ditto	0	10	6	Ingle	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	6	Joyce	0	10	6
Mr. T. Embleton	0	10	6	Brindley	0	10	6
Davison	0	10	0	BANWELL do.	17	6	0
E. Richardson	0	10	6	BANBURY do.	14	5	0
James ditto	0	10	6	BARNARD-CASTLE do.	17	11	0
J. Pringle	0	10	6	BARNSLEY do.	19	0	0
Baird	0	10	6	BATH do.	18	8	9
Millen	0	10	6	Mr. King	5	0	0
A Lady in Holy				Harlin	1	0	0
Island	0	17	0	J. Clint	1	0	0
Friends	3	9	0	Mrs. W. Smith	1	1	0
At Morpeth, Ma-				BRISTOL do.	40	12	5½
joz Fenwick	1	1	0	Mrs Green	1	0	0
Mr. Hudson	1	0	0	A Friend	5	5	0
Nicholson	0	10	6	Ditto	2	0	0
Rev. Mr. Atkin	0	10	6	BEDFORD do.	25	11	6
Mr. Swan	0	10	6	BELPER do. 2 Years	25	3	6
Carnaby	1	1	0	BIRSTAL do.	12	10	0
Hepple	1	1	0	BRADFORD, Wilts, do	16	2	6
Reed	1	0	0	Mr. Long	0	10	6
Herald	0	10	6	Miss Edgills	0	10	6
T. Robson	0	10	6	Mr. Maggs	0	10	6

RECEIPTS.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
BRECHIN Collection	4	7	6	Diss Collection	15	3	6
BLACKBURN do. 2 Years	17	12	6	Mr. Zach. Fincham	1	1	0
BODMIN do.	9	17	0	Pratt	0	10	6
T. Rawlins, Esq.	1	1	0	A Friend, by J. Ben-			
BELTON do.	12	7	0	son, towards erect-			
BRIDLINGTON do.	27	5	2	ing Wooden Chapels			
BROUGH do.	6	3	6	in Jamaica	50	0	0
BURSLEM do.	10	12	0	A Ditto, by Ditto,			
BURTON do.	22	14	8	towards Chapels			
Mrs. Chawner	1	1	0	in Dominica	50	0	0
Mr. Emerry	1	0	0	DONCASTER do.	9	7	6
BURY do.	15	8	0	DOVER do.	9	10	0
BRADFORD, Yorkshire do.	15	7	4	DOWNEND do.	9	12	0
BIRMINGHAM do.	24	0	0	DUNDEE do.	6	18	0
Mr. Jones	2	0	0	A Friend	2	2	0
Philips	1	1	0	Mr. Millar	1	0	0
Hunt	1	1	0	DARLINGTON do.	5	11	0
Mafon	0	10	6	Mr. J'anfon, jun.	2	0	0
Mafon, jun.	0	10	6	Naylor	1	1	0
Hadley	0	10	6	G. L. Hollinworth	1	1	0
The Donation of a				Messrs. Pickering	5	0	0
Friend, by J. Bogie	5	0	0	Pomfret and Mid-			
BRECON do.	0	0	0	dleton	1	0	0
CAMELFORD do.	7	16	9	Mr. J'anfon, sen.	1	0	0
A Friend	1	1	0	Bland	0	10	6
Ditto	0	7	0	Smith	0	10	6
CANTERBURY do.	18	3	4	G. Middleton	0	10	6
A Friend	5	5	0	Mrs. Todd	0	10	6
Mr. Neat	2	2	0	Friends	0	14	0
F. Cobb, Esq.	1	1	0	Mr. R. Walker	2	2	0
Mr. Chettendon	1	1	0	Part of Mr. Wood-			
Gouger	1	0	0	house's Legacy	10	0	0
Brewer	0	10	6	Mr. Braithwaite	1	1	0
Hagell	0	10	6	DENBIGH do.	5	16	0
J. Blackley	0	10	6	DOLGELLY do.	1	1	0
Bandoek	0	10	6	DOUGLAS do.	9	10	0
Holditch	0	10	0	DUBLIN, Legacy of Mrs. Shiels,			
A Friend	1	0	0	by B. Dugdale, 50£.			
Ditto	0	7	0	Irish Currency	46	3	0
CARDIFF do.	15	3	0	The Rev. A. Averell	21	0	0
CARLISLE do.	10	5	0	Lady Ash	1	1	0
Major Mouncey	1	1	0	Mrs. Stafford	2	2	0
CHESTER do.	20	15	3½	Miss Courtenay	1	1	0
Miss Williams	1	1	0	To sundry Collec-			
Mr. Stolterforth	1	1	0	tions in Ireland,			
G. Lowe, jun.	0	10	6	by the Rev. A.			
COLLUMPTON do.	0	0	0	Averell	115	18	11
COLNE do.	11	7	9	Mrs. Smith	1	1	0
CONGLETON do.	6	11	6	EDINBURGH do.	26	17	8
COLCHESTER do.	14	17	6	EPWORTH do.	13	18	6
Mr. Banks	1	0	0	Mr. Davison	1	1	0
Ward	0	10	6	Mrs. Peart	1	1	0
CARMARTHEN do.	7	1	0	Belton	0	7	0
CARNARVON do.	3	0	0	EASINGWOLD do.	11	17	2
CHESTERFIELD do.	19	4	7½	Mr. Hobson	1	1	0
DUDLEY do.	9	13	4	J. Cattle	1	1	0
Mr. Timmins	1	1	0	Shepherd	0	10	6
A. Gordon	1	1	0	Ware	0	10	6
DERBY do.	18	10	0	Friend, by the Rev.			
DEWSBURY do.	9	15	10	Mr. Phillips	10	0	0

	L.	s.	d.
GAINSBOROUGH Collection	15	13	6
GLASGOW do	16	16	0
GRIMSBY do.	18	6	0
GLOUCESTER do.	11	15	6
Mr. Haynes	0	10	6
GRANTHAM do.	10	10	0
GUERNSEY do.	51	13	6
W. le Marchant,			
Esq.	5	0	0
P. R. le Marchant	5	0	0
Miss M. le Marchant	2	0	0
C. Bishop, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. _____	2	0	0
Friends, by Mr.			
Thorn	3	3	0
Friends	5	1	6
Mr. Gregory	2	0	0
Mockridge	1	1	0
Fillieul	1	0	0
A Friend, by Mr.			
Toafe	1	1	0
N. Mefferry, Esq.	0	10	0
Mr. L. Bishier	0	10	0
Anthoine	0	10	6
Vivian	0	10	0
Pequin	0	10	0
P. L. Sieur, jun.	0	10	0
Friends	4	12	6
Mr. Chevalier	1	0	0
A Friend, by Mr.			
Thorn	0	10	6
Friends	0	7	6
HALIFAX do.	18	9	6
HAVERFORD-WEST do.	6	0	0
HELSTONE do.	15	0	0
Colonel Sandys	20	0	0
Mr. P. Hammel	1	1	0
Lanyon	1	0	0
HIGHAM FERRARS do.	7	10	5
HINCKLEY do.	16	2	6
Mr. Smith	2	2	0
J. Heathcote	1	1	0
Burton	1	1	0
Shenton	1	1	0
Snelfon	1	1	0
A Friend	1	1	0
Miss Cooper	1	0	0
Mr. White	0	10	6
Friends	0	10	0
HOWDEN do.	17	7	0
HORNCASTLE do.	21	0	0
HUDDERSFIELD do.	16	11	6
Mr. M. Butterworth	1	1	0
Wooffenden	1	1	0
Moorhouse	1	1	0
Harrop	1	1	0
B. Butterworth	0	10	6
Roberts	0	10	6
Woodhead	0	10	6
Turner	0	10	6
Hargraves	0	10	6

	L.	s.	d.
Mr. Wadsworth	0	10	6
HULL Collection	35	0	0
T. Thomson, Esq.			
M. P.	10	10	0
Mr. John Hill	5	5	0
Binks	2	2	0
Mrs. Terry	1	1	0
Mr. J. Terry	1	1	0
Mr. Walton	1	1	0
INVERNESS do.	3	4	0
Sir James Grant, of			
Grant	2	2	0
Hon. George Duff	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas Seller	0	10	6
INTEREST of Money	5	0	0
KETTERING do.	5	2	3
KEIGHLEY do.	16	6	11
KINGTON do.	11	12	1
Rev. Mr. Lloyd	1	1	0
Mrs. Lloyd	0	10	6
KENDAL do.	5	2	6
KINGSBRIDGE do.	7	9	3
Mr. Penny	1	4	0
Elliott	1	0	0
Maddock	0	10	6
Edmunds	0	10	6
Toms	0	10	6
LAUNCESTON do.	29	0	6
Mrs. Barron	1	0	0
LEICESTER do.	15	2	0
LEEDS do. last Year (came too			
late for insertion in the			
last Report.) Mr. Nay-			
lor	1	1	0
Collection at Chapel			
Town	0	18	0
Mrs. Wainwright	0	10	6
Mr. Smith, Attorney	1	0	0
LEEDS do.	82	18	4
A Friend	2	2	0
A Friend	3	3	0
Mr. Sadler	2	2	0
Mawson	1	1	0
Mrs. Dickenson	1	1	0
Mr. Tho. Hodgson	1	1	0
Holmes	1	1	0
Mrs. Dixon	1	1	0
Mr. Gee	1	1	0
Brownbill	1	1	0
Kirk	1	0	0
George Smith	1	1	0
Mrs. Lucas	0	10	6
Pawson	0	10	6
Mr. Patterson	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	6
Mr. Briggs	0	10	6
A Friend	1	1	0
Mrs. Turner	1	1	0
Dr. Baynes	1	1	0
Mrs. and Miss Ker-			
shaw	2	2	0

RECEIPTS.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
LEEDS Collection continued				LEEDS Collection continued			
Mr. and Mrs. Hague	2	2	0	Mr. J. Becket	1	1	0
Mr. B. Hague	1	1	0	W. Goodman	1	1	0
John Bridge	1	1	0	C. Brown and Co.	1	1	0
Burrows	1	1	0	Messrs. J. and E.			
R. Pullan	1	1	0	Brooks	2	2	0
Baiston	1	1	0	Mr. B. Ingham	1	1	0
Peacock	1	1	0	Willans and Sons	1	1	0
Westerman	1	1	0	Mr. J. Wilson	1	0	0
E. Baines	1	1	0	Butler	1	0	0
Miss Armitage	1	1	0	Beecroft	1	1	0
Mr. Steele	0	10	6	Atkinson	0	10	6
Rinder	0	10	6	Summers	0	10	6
Ripley	0	10	6	Nicholson	1	1	0
Mrs. Parker	0	10	6	Mrs. Fenton	1	1	0
Mr. Scarth	1	1	0	Watson	1	1	0
Pickering	1	1	0	Miss Brown	1	1	0
Bowling	1	1	0	Mrs. Clapham	1	1	0
R. Leak	2	2	0	Mr. J. Smith	1	1	0
Briggs, sen.	2	2	0	Mrs. Wrigglesworth	1	1	0
Briggs, jun.	2	2	0	Mr. J. Brown	1	1	0
Messrs. Entwistle and				J. Shaw	1	1	0
Gilpin	2	2	0	A. Turner	1	1	0
Mr. A Rhodes	1	1	0	A. Turner, jun.	1	1	0
Ikan	2	0	0	Rheinhardt	1	1	0
J. Epplewaite	1	1	0	R. Fenton	1	1	0
Messrs. Dickenfon's	2	2	0	Sharp	1	1	0
Mr. Jackson, sen.	0	10	6	Smith Townend	1	1	0
Faivel	0	10	6	Messrs. Preston's	1	1	0
Clarke	0	10	6	Mr. J. Holdsworth	1	1	0
Braithwaite	0	10	6	J. Howarth	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	6	S. Tinker	0	10	6
Mr. Elan	0	10	6	Blackborough	0	10	6
Mrs. Stead	0	10	6	Ogle	0	10	6
Mr. J. Cooper	0	10	6	Fretwell	0	10	6
Dunn	0	10	6	J. Armitage	0	10	6
Messrs Knubley and				Wood	0	10	6
Co.	2	2	0	Hallywell	0	10	6
Wormald, Gott, and				Squire	0	10	6
Wormald	2	2	0	W. Chadwick	1	1	0
Mr. Cockill	1	1	0	Keck, to Irish			
B. Pullan	1	1	0	Mission	1	1	0
R. Lee	1	1	0	LINCOLN Collection	17	19	6
S. Dickenfon	1	1	0	Mr. Lamb	0	10	6
J. Wilkinfon	1	1	0	Dixon	0	10	6
W. Lupton	1	1	0	Grimes	0	10	6
Hinchcliff	0	10	6	LIVERPOOL do.	54	16	0
Mrs. Simpson	0	10	6	Mr. Hugh Parry	2	2	0
Mr. Mallorie	0	10	6	W. Hope	2	2	0
Mrs. Rymer	1	1	0	Hope, jun.	1	1	0
Mr. Wright, jun.	1	1	0	A Friend	1	0	0
Messrs. Squire and				Messrs. G. and J.			
Wilkinfon	1	1	0	Marfden	2	2	0
Mr. Naylor	1	1	0	Mr. Rowland	1	1	0
Shepherd	1	1	0	J. Hope	3	3	0
W. Lee	0	10	6	Byrom	1	1	0
Hare	0	10	6	Captain Brown	1	1	0
Kerr	2	2	0	Mrs. Ward	1	1	0
W. Greenwood	1	1	0	Mr. W. Kay	2	2	0
J. Blayds	2	2	0	Nuttal	5	0	0

RECEIPTS.

	L.	s.	d.
Mr. Roscoe	5	0	0
LOWTH Collection	19	0	6
Mr. Cowlam	1	0	0
Fox	0	10	6
Chatterton	0	10	6
Croft, fen.	0	10	0
Friends	1	2	0
LONDON do. EAST	119	1	8
Dr. and Mrs. Coke	10	10	0
Mr. Hovatt	1	1	0
Swaine	1	1	0
Wood	1	1	0
Miss Fuller	5	0	0
Mr. Maskew	5	0	0
Gray	5	5	0
Mrs. Savage	4	0	0
Messrs. Taylor and Howel	2	2	0
D. Lister	5	0	0
T. Rankin	1	1	0
LONDON do. WEST	74	2	1
Mr. Middleton	5	0	0
Cooper	5	0	0
Holbrook	2	2	0
Miss Levifon Gower	2	0	0
Mr. Butterworth	1	1	0
Kent	1	1	0
Mathifon	1	1	0
Ellsworth	1	1	0
Scott	1	1	0
Gardiner	1	1	0
Rowley	1	1	0
Oates	1	1	0
Schumm	1	1	0
Mrs. Braune	1	1	0
Mr. Cousins	1	1	0
Kennedy	1	1	0
Goff	1	1	0
Stubbs	1	1	0
J. Hunter	1	1	0
Blundell	1	1	0
Bradley	1	1	0
Jenkins, fen.	1	1	0
Vince	0	10	6
Milbourne	0	10	6
Wild	0	10	6
Reeve	0	10	6
Kennerby	0	10	6
Renck	0	10	6
T. Hunter	0	10	6
Wall	0	7	0
LOUGHBOROUGH do.	18	9	6
LEEK do.	9	3	1
The Rev. H. Lomas	1	1	0
LEWES & BRIGHTON do.	9	3	0
LEIGH do.	4	7	6
LLANGOLLEN do.	1	0	0
LYNN do.	12	0	0
MACCLESFIELD do.	28	11	0
A Friend	2	2	0
John Ryle, Esq.	2	2	0

	L.	s.	d.
MACCLESFIELD Collection continued			
M. Daintry, Esq.	2	2	0
Mr. Clulow	1	1	0
J. Daintry, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Bagshaw	1	1	0
MANCHESTER do.	66	11	0
Mr. George Lomas	3	3	0
Messrs. Wood and Westhead	3	3	0
Mr. John Burton	2	2	0
Charles Rider	2	2	0
D. Yates	1	1	0
Mrs. Yates	1	1	0
Mr. J. Yates	1	1	0
Buxton	1	1	0
J. Marfden	1	1	0
R. Barlow	1	1	0
Whittle	1	1	0
Townend	1	1	0
Goodair	1	1	0
Downes	1	1	0
Messrs. W. and G. Broadhead	1	0	0
Mr. Newbury	1	0	0
Ruffell	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	0
MALTON do.	12	8	8
Mr. W. Welts	1	1	0
W. Cleathing	0	10	6
A. Taylor	0	10	6
Seller	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	6
Friends	0	11	0
MANSFIELD do.	8	15	6
MACHYNLETH do.	1	1	0
MIDDLEHAM do.	9	4	6
MYRTHYR TYDVILLE do.	5	9	6
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE do.	23	4	0
Mr. W. Smith	2	2	0
Potter	2	2	0
Elliott	1	0	0
Todd	2	2	0
Ferguson	1	1	0
Charlton	1	1	0
Brunskill	2	0	0
Goodlad	1	0	0
Hedley	1	0	0
Wilson	1	1	0
Atkinson	1	0	0
Wawn	1	0	0
Mrs. Batson	1	0	0
Mr. Batson, jun.	2	2	0
Brunton	1	1	0
A Friend	2	2	0
Mr. Mitchel	2	1	0
J. Harvey	1	1	0
Daglish	1	0	0
Moffatt	2	2	0
Mrs. Fenton	0	10	6
Miss Dale	0	10	6

RECEIPTS.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE Col- lection continued				Friends	1	7	6
A Friend	0	10	6	OLDHAM Collection	12	0	0
Mr. J Featherston	0	10	6	OTLEY do.	12	7	0
Green	0	10	6	OXFORD do.	21	5	0
Orton	0	10	6	Mr. Batten's Legacy	1	1	0
T. Taylor	0	10	6	PENZANCE do.	24	0	0
Coates	1	0	0	PENRITH do.	4	14	6
Bell	1	0	0	POCKLINGTON do.	18	10	6
French	1	1	0	POOL do.	15	6	6
T. Rutherford	1	1	0	PONTEFRACT do.	13	3	0
Beckington	1	0	0	PORTSMOUTH do.	30	9	0
Stephenson	1	0	0	Mrs. Byron	1	1	0
Gray	2	0	0	Clarke	1	1	0
W. Armstrong	1	0	0	J. Kirkpatrick, Esq.	2	0	0
Heath	1	1	0	Mr. Keet	1	1	0
Cummin	0	10	6	Young	1	1	0
Alderfon	0	12	0	Johnfon	0	10	6
Ridley	0	10	6	PLYMOUTH DOCK do.	24	17	7
A Friend	0	10	6	PRESTON do.	10	0	3
Mrs. Denton	1	0	0	RAMSAY do.	7	17	0
Mr. Gee	1	1	0	REDRUTH do.	18	7	9
Angus	0	10	6	R. Fox, Esq.	3	0	0
Walker	0	10	6	J. Williams, Esq.	1	1	0
Simpson	0	10	6	RETFORD do.	12	0	0
Hewifon	0	10	6	REETH do.	11	1	0
Friends	6	2	6	RIPON do.	18	10	6
Mr. Gray	1	1	0	ROCHESTER do	16	1	3
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME do.	13	0	0	Mr. Hulett	1	0	0
NEWARK do.	20	13	0	The Gift of a Sea- man, by Mr. Tho- mas	0	10	0
Mr. Gilfon	2	2	0	ROCHDALE do	12	11	6
Girton	1	1	0	ROTHERHAM do	20	5	1
Corden	1	1	0	Mr. Birks	1	1	0
Scales	1	1	0	A Friend	1	1	0
NEWBURY do.	21	17	6	RUTHIN	5	0	0
NEWTOWN do.	4	4	0	RYE do.	22	12	0
NOTTINGHAM do.	29	15	0	SALISBURY do.	12	10	0
Mrs. Mather, by R.				ST. NEOT'S do.	16	2	6
Johnfon	1	1	0	Strickland and Friends	3	5	6
NORTHAMPTON do	8	0	0	ST. AUSTLE do.	12	1	0
NORTHWICH do.	10	10	0	Mr. and Mrs. Fla- mank	2	0	0
NORWICH do.	14	8	3	Mr. J. Carne	1	0	0
Mrs. Bullard	1	1	0	S. Drew	1	0	0
Mr. Crisp	1	1	0	Wither	1	0	0
NORTH SHIELDS do	33	2	5	Hoare	0	10	6
John Matthews, Esq.	5	0	0	Mr. and Mrs. Ma- nell	0	10	6
John Wright, Esq.	5	0	0	Mr. and Miss Fil- kins	0	10	0
Mr. Kettlewell	1	1	0	Mr. Blake	0	10	6
Oxley	1	1	0	Maderfon	0	10	6
John Smith	1	0	0	John Pearce	0	10	6
Trewhittle	1	1	0	James Dunn	0	10	6
Alexander	1	1	0	J. Slade	0	10	6
D. Creighton	1	1	0	Rev. T. Warren	0	10	6
Henry Taylor	1	1	0	Rev. S. Moore	0	10	6
Meffrs. J. and W.				Friends	8	12	6
Wright	1	1	0	SCARBOROUGH do.	20	0	0
Mr. Blackburn	1	1	0				
Hansel	1	0	0				
Miss Metcalf	1	0	0				
Mr. Little	0	10	6				
Beale	0	10	0				

SCARBOROUGH Collection con- tinued		L. s. d.	STOCKPORT Collection con- tinued		L. s. d.
Mr. Matt. Smith	3	3	0	Mr. Priestnal	1 1 0
Gowan Taylor, Esq.	3	3	0	Collier	1 1 0
J. N. Vickerman, Esq.	3	3	0	Jos. Howard	1 1 0
Mrs. Philiskirk	1	1	0	Parker, sen.	1 1 0
Mr. R. Tindal	1	1	0	Parker, jun.	1 1 0
Mrs. Jane Smith	1	1	0	Mrs. Dodge	1 1 0
Mr. C. Hill	1	1	0	Mr. Johnson	0 10 6
Mrs. Hepton	1	1	0	Wood	0 10 6
Mr. Coulfon	1	1	0	Steele	0 10 6
Rev. Mr. Bottomley	1	1	0	Mrs. Turner	0 10 6
Mr. T. Hinderwell	2	2	0	Mr. Jeffe Howard	0 10 6
W. Smith	5	5	0	Binns	0 10 6
Sutton	1	1	0	Slack	0 10 6
Colonel Tindall	3	3	0	W. Slack	0 10 6
Mr. Travis	1	1	0	STOURPORT do.	7 19 6
Mrs. Haylor	1	1	0	Mr. Mules	1 0 0
Bell	1	1	0	Wagstaff	0 10 6
Mr. Houfan	1	1	0	STROUD do.	13 0 0
F. Brown	1	1	0	SWANSEA do	4 3 6
J. Tindall, jun.	2	2	0	Mr. Neville	1 1 0
Chambers	1	1	0	SUNDERLAND do.	50 0 0
Mrs. Cals	1	1	0	Thornhill, Esq.	5 5 0
Mr. John Fox	1	1	0	Mr. Longridge	3 3 0
A. Berwick	1	1	0	Middleton	3 3 0
Boaft	1	1	0	Hudfon	3 3 0
Thos. Parkin	1	1	0	White	3 3 0
Hornsby	0	10	6	Gardiner	1 1 0
Mrs. Dove	0	10	6	Parker	1 1 0
Mr. Rout	0	10	6	Mrs. Richardson	5 0 0
Robert Hawfon	0	10	6	Almond	3 0 0
W. Berwick	0	10	6	Mr. H. Dixon	2 2 0
Lady Cayley	1	1	0	Harris	2 0 0
Friends	1	8	6	Elftob	1 0 0
A Friend, by the Rev. S. Bottomley	10	0	0	A Friend	4 0 0
SEVEN OAKES do.	13	16	0	Mr. Nattrafs	1 1 0
SHEFFIELD do	45	1	4	G. Wheatley	1 1 0
T. Holy, Esq.	5	5	0	R. Stevenson	1 0 0
A Friend	1	1	0	Thompson	1 0 0
SHEPTON MALLET do.	20	16	6	Brafs	1 0 0
SKIPTON do.	9	1	4	W. Mouncey Goen	1 1 0
Mr. Garfoed	3	3	0	Laws	1 1 0
Mr. Baynes	1	1	0	Sharp	1 1 0
SPILSBY do.	16	0	0	Bray	2 2 0
R. C. Brackenbury Esq.	20	0	0	A. W. Lee	1 1 0
SOUTHAMPTON do	6	19	0	Scaling	1 0 0
STOCKPORT do.	28	10	6	Vaux	1 0 0
Mr. Middleton	2	2	0	Denton	1 0 0
Heald	2	0	0	Ogden	1 1 0
Philips	2	2	0	R. Hudfon	1 0 0
Garfide	1	1	0	W. Hindmarsh	1 1 0
Mayer	1	1	0	Mrs. Hindmarsh	1 1 0
Lingard	1	1	0	Mr. Reivley	1 0 0
Dale	1	1	0	Wylan	1 1 0
Dr. Mitchel	1	0	0	Dr. Pemberton	1 1 0
				Mr. J. Bonner	1 1 0
				T. Bonner	1 1 0
				Landers	1 0 0

RECEIPTS.

SUNDERLAND Collection con- tinued		L. s. d.	SUNDERLAND Collection con- tinued		L. s. d.			
Mr. John Smithes	1	0	0	Spoor	1	0	0	
Rutherford	1	0	0	Hutton	1	0	0	
T. Young	1	1	0	A Friend	1	0	0	
Coke	1	1	0	Ditto	1	1	0	
Blacket	1	0	0	Friends	8	17	0	
Nelbit	1	0	0	Friends at Charter- shaugh	2	0	0	
Miss Mounsey	0	10	6	Durham, John				
Mr. Watson	0	10	6	Ward	2	0	0	
Smart	0	10	6	J. Barry	2	0	0	
Hutton	0	10	6	Boulton	1	0	0	
J. Clarke	0	10	6	Shields	1	1	0	
A Friend	0	10	6	Mrs. Legge	1	1	0	
Mrs. Neesham	0	10	6	Mr. and Mrs. Wil- kinson	1	0	0	
Mr. Brads	0	10	6	Mrs. Hancock	1	0	0	
Gray	0	10	6	Mr. Chipchase	0	10	6	
Hutchinson	0	10	6	Wallace	0	10	6	
L. Udson	0	10	6	Miss Appleby	0	10	6	
Calvert	0	10	6	Mr. Sowerby	0	10	6	
Ray	0	16	6	Orton	0	10	6	
Reed	0	10	6	Dixon	1	0	0	
Armstrong	0	10	6	Bowman	0	10	6	
Gildert	0	10	0	Hutchinson	0	10	6	
Millar	0	10	6	Ebdon	0	10	6	
Parker	0	10	6	Kerton	1	1	0	
Moore	0	10	6	Anonymous	0	10	6	
Jos. Kirk	0	10	6	Mrs. Potts	1	0	0	
Philips	0	10	6	Anonymous	1	1	0	
Robson	0	10	6	Mr. T. Hopper	1	1	0	
R. White	0	10	0	Mrs. Richmond	1	1	0	
Atkinson	0	10	6	Mrs. Green	1	0	0	
Dr. Armstrong	0	10	6	Mr. Wade	0	10	0	
Mr. Stotherd	0	10	6	Messrs. Binks	0	10	6	
Wake, jun.	0	10	6	Mr. Davison	2	2	0	
Robinson	0	10	6	Mr. and Mrs. Logan	2	2	0	
G. Lawson	0	10	6	Mr. Hoare	2	0	0	
T. Wake	0	10	6	A Friend	1	0	0	
J. Myers	0	10	6	Mrs. Aisley	0	10	6	
Mrs. Wake	0	10	6	Mr. Crozier	0	10	6	
Mr. G. Harrison	1	0	0	Friends	1	5	0	
T. Collin	1	1	0	SOUTH PETHERTON do.				
Hay	1	0	0	Mrs. Park	1	1	0	
Moore	1	0	0	Miss Gibson	1	1	0	
J. Hutton	1	0	0	STAMFORD do.	—	6	3	0
Ovington	2	2	0	TAUNTON do.	—	21	7	7
Nattrafs, jun.	1	0	0	THETFORD do.	—	22	5	0
Cook	1	0	0	TODMORDON do.	—	12	2	4
Robinson	1	0	0	TRURO do.	—	19	0	0
Mrs. Wynne	2	2	0	WAKEFIELD do.	—	15	12	6
Mr. Dodds	1	0	0	Mr. Jcs. Scott	1	1	0	
Mrs. Taylor	1	0	0	J. Tootal	1	1	0	
Mr. Renner	1	1	0	J. Wood	1	1	0	
M. Rowe	1	1	0	Spicer	1	1	0	
Young	0	10	6	W. Walton	1	1	0	
Davison	0	10	6	Holdsworth	1	1	0	
Mr. Herd	0	10	6	Colvard	1	1	0	
Mrs. Bird	0	10	6	Swallow	1	1	0	
Mr. Hornsby	0	10	6	J. Walton	0	10	6	
Blakeston	0	10	6					
Burdon	1	0	0					

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
WAKEFIELD Collection con-				WHITBY Collection continued			
tinued				Mrs. Holt	2	2	0
Mr. Coates	0	10	6	Mr. W. H. Nicholls	1	1	0
Hartley	0	10	6	Jackson	1	1	0
Miss Wilkes	0	10	6	Wardale	1	1	0
Mrs Bucktrout	0	10	6	Coates	1	1	0
Close	0	10	6	J. Barker	0	1	0
WALSINGHAM do. ———	11	14	0	J. Holt	1	1	0
WEDNESBURY do. ———	12	1	0	W. Barker	0	10	6
Mr. R. T. Davis	0	10	6	Mrs. Clark	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	6	Miller	0	10	6
W. B.	0	10	6	Mr. Bolton	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas Hill	0	10	6	Jones	0	10	6
Friends	0	10	0	Thompson	1	1	0
WEATHERBY do. last Year —	9	16	0	A Friend	1	1	0
Do. this Year —	10	4	0	Mr. Mofs	1	1	0
Mr. Fairbank	2	2	0	J. Watson	1	1	0
W. Jackson, Esq.	1	1	0	Mrs. W. Holt	1	1	0
Mr. W. Wilson	1	1	0	Mr. Newburn	1	1	0
Francis Wilson	1	1	0	Cheltern	0	10	6
Rev. Mr. Hemmington	1	1	0	T. Gill	0	10	6
Mr. Heath	1	1	0	A Friend	0	10	6
Mr. Rayson	1	0	0	Friends	4	12	0
Midgley	0	10	6	Mr. T. Wharton	0	10	6
Miss Wright	0	10	6	R. Watson	0	10	6
Mr. Carr	0	10	6	Beddleton	0	10	6
Chippendale	0	10	6	Rev. Mr. Sykes	0	10	6
Mrs. Barrow	0	10	6	Anonymous	0	10	6
WHITEHAVEN do. ———	4	1	6	Mrs. Harrison	1	1	0
WHITBY do. ———	16	2	0	Mr. Campion additional	1	1	0
Mr. Campion	10	10	0	Buckley	2	2	0
Swales	5	5	0	WINTERTON			
Barrick	2	2	0	Mr. G. Houlton, a			
Miss Bauldby	2	2	0	donation	5	0	0
Mr. Agar	1	1	0	WITNEY do. ———	9	14	8
G. Clark	1	1	0	WREXHAM			
Parkin	1	1	0	Mr. Haffel	1	1	0
Maxwell	1	1	0	Kenrick	1	1	0
T. Clark	1	1	0	Woolrich	1	0	0
Sedmen	1	1	0	Williams	0	10	6
A Friend	1	1	0	Friends	1	15	0
Mr. Barker	0	10	6	WORCESTER do. last Year	4	4	6
Nicholson	0	10	6	do. this Year	15	0	7
Miss Ripley	0	10	6	Donation of a Lady			
Mr. Cursons	0	10	6	by Mr Stanley	10	0	0
Skelton	0	10	6	WOLVERHAMPTON do. —	5	17	0
G. Pearson	1	1	0	WISBEACH do. ———	12	0	0
Cockerell	0	10	6	WEYMOUTH do. ———	15	6	6
Longwin	0	10	6	Yarmouth do. ———	17	0	0
Simpson	1	1	0	York do. ———	13	17	0
Mrs. Fishburn	1	1	0	Mr. Thorpe	5	5	0
Mr. Reynolds	1	1	0	J. Ditto	1	1	0
Atley	0	10	6	Gray	5	5	0
R. Brown	0	10	6	J. Gray	1	1	0
Johnson	0	10	6	D. Russell	3	3	0
Hutchinson	1	1	0	Rev. W. Richardson	1	1	0
Cornel and Clark	1	1	0	Rev. Mr. Graham	1	1	0
Mrs. Carr	0	10	6	Mr. Crowsley	2	2	0
Mr. T. Willis	1	1	0	Mather	1	1	0
T. Broderick	1	1	0	G. and J. Dodsworth	1	1	0
T. Barwick	1	1	0	Wade	1	0	0

RECEIPTS.

YORK Collection continued		<i>L. s. d.</i>	YORK Collection continued		<i>L. s. d.</i>
Mr. Bourne	1	1	0	Miss Patrick	0 10 6
Fettes	1	1	0	Mr. J. Leith	0 10 6
J. Dale	1	1	0	Dr. Withers	2 2 0
Cordukes	1	1	0	Mr. Dyson	2 2 0
Mrs. Lofthouse	2	2	0	Prince	1 1 0
Mr. Spence	2	2	0	Johh Dodsworth	1 1 0
Burnell	1	1	0	T. Dixon	1 1 0
Mrs. Terry	1	1	0	Cattle	1 1 0
Mr. Bottrill	1	1	0	Prest	1 1 0
Ellis	1	1	0	Cooper	1 1 0
Cobb	0	10	6	Mrs. Dowty	0 10 6
Mrs. Croft	0	10	6	Scott	0 10 6
Mr. Joseph Agar	2	2	0	Mr. Blagborne	2 2 0
Taylor	1	1	0	Mrs. Chappel	0 10 6
Mr. and Mrs. Peart	1	1	0	Friends	1 7 0
Mrs. Taylor	0	10	6	LEGACY of Mr. Bishop	10 0 0
Mr. Hawkins	0	10	6	TOTAL	<u>L4233 11 3½</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS.

I. BRITISH DOMINIONS IN AMERICA.

	L.	s.	d.
Mr. John Mann, Bills of Exchange	43	10	0
William Black, do.	65	0	0
Joshua Marsden, do.	60	0	0
Stéphen Bamford, do.	25	12	6
William Bennett, do.	75	2	6
Joshua Marsden, do.	50	0	0
William Sutcliff	25	0	0
	-----	344	5 0

II. WEST INDIES.

ANTIGUA.

Edward Turner, Bill of Exchange	-----	40	0 0
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BARBADOES.

Funeral Expences of J. Robinson	-----	15	1 6
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DOMINICA.

Messrs. Pattifon and Turner, Bill of Exchange	-----	100	0 0
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ST. CHRISTOPHER'S.

Mr. John Taylor, Bill of Exchange	60	0	0
Mrs. Cane's Annuity on the Chapel	22	10	0
	-----	82	10 0

NEW PROVIDENCE.

William Turton, Bill of Exchange	75	0	0
Do. do.	50	0	0
	-----	125	0 0

JAMAICA.

Mr. Gilgrafs, Bill of Exchange	100	0	0
George Johnstone do.	40	0	0
Do. do.	33	14	8
Do. do.	45	10	0
Do. do.	45	10	0
	-----	264	14 8

III. WELSH MISSION:

Missionaries in Wales, Bills of Exchange	-----	511	16 7
Welsh Mission in Lonnon	-----	41	15 2½
----- in Manchester	-----	55	5 9

IV. IRISH MISSION.

	L.	s.	d.
Missionaries in Ireland, Bills of Exchange	912	16	7

V. HOME MISSIONS.

Alnwick	22	16	0
Ashburton	28	3	0
Belper	29	2	6
Biddeford	34	0	0
Brampton	22	1	0
Bradford, Wilts	61	8	6
Bromsgrove	31	10	0
Chesterfield	54	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Effex	37	6	6
Hereford	197	9	1
Hartford	6	0	0
North Meols	17	13	6
Stamford	110	3	0
South Petherton	112	11	3
South Devon	202	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ulverstone	31	8	0
Weymouth	10	0	0
Bleachingley	0	14	0
Husbands Bosworth	10	0	0

VI. MISSIONARIES RETURNED, VIZ.

Messrs. Bradnack, John Taylor, J. Remmington, Knowlan, and Widow Evans	405	8	3
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VII. MISSIONARIES SENT, OR GOING OUT, VIZ.

William Griffith and Family, Talboys and Family, Ellis, M'Dowell, Knowlan, Remmington, Wiggins and Toland	652	16	0
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VIII. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Mifs M'Mullin, whose Parents died on the Mission at Gibraltar	15	1	8
Cloth for Missionaries	15	3	0
Widow Birkenhead	12	0	0
Widow Evans	41	0	0
Joseph Taylor's Mother	5	0	0
Subscriptions of Missionaries to the Preachers' Fund	22	1	0
Books to Soldiers at Gibraltar	4	9	8
Do. to Soldiers at the Cape of Good Hope	9	18	9
Paper, Printing, and Carrying out Reports	20	11	6
Postage of Letters and Stationary	32	2	9
Bad Note and Silver	1	15	0
Books sent Abroad	12	11	3

Total Disbursements	L4761	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
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MR. THOMAS BLANSHARD, TREASURER.

DEBTOR.				CREDITOR.			
	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
To Balance in Hand, as per last Report, 1807, page 35	523	19	0				
To Subscriptions and Col- lections - - -	4233	11	3½				
To Balance due to the Treasurer -		4	3				
	<hr/>						
	L4761	13	4½	By Disbursements -	L4761	13	4½
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THE Benevolent Friends of Missionary Exertions, will observe, by this Statement, that though the Receipts for the last Year, are great beyond any former Year; yet the Disbursements have far exceeded them, so that the Treasurer is now in Advance to the Mission Fund. But we are not disheartened on account of our present Circumstances, we have confidence in those who love the Lord Jesus Christ, that their ardour to diffuse the favour of His knowledge will not abate: yea, that their liberality will not only continue, but be increased; that His salvation may be made known to the ends of the Earth.

Nov. 1, 1808.

ROBERT JOHNSON,
SECRETARY.

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